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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Bills Introduced and How Disposed of—Copies of the Governor's Message to be Printed for Distribution—Adjournment of both Branches until Tuesday next.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. ALLEN called up the House Bill establishing a ferry over the Allegheny River at Franklin. Passed.

The Governor sent in his veto of the bill passed last winter requiring the Clerk of the Court of Allegheny county to make out every three months a list of licenses for the Auditor General.

Mr. OLMSTEAD moved the reconsideration of the House resolution postponing the report of the Civil Code Commissioner until the 25th inst., and moved to substitute February 1st. Carried.

The resolution of yesterday for the purchase of Purdon's Digest, Zeigler's Manual, and Bouttel's Digest, was amended by Mr. Buckalew, confining the purchase to the new members. Passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. RUTAN—Fixing the third Friday of March in each year, for the election of city, borough and township offices. The first election to be held on the third Friday of March, 1872, and all the old offices to be held over.

Mr. PURMAN—An act relative to the distribution of the estates of intestates, distributing equally among brothers and sisters, where no children are left by the decedents.

Mr. MUMMA—A supplement to the general railroad law of 1868, admitting any five corporations to its provisions to construct five miles of railway.

Mr. DELAMATER—An act incorporating a Grand Lodge in the order of United Workingmen.

Mr. OLMSTED—An act repealing the first section of the game law of last winter.

Mr. GRAHAM—A supplement for the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway, authorizing the extension of its rails over a large number of streets in Allegheny city.

Mr. CONNELL—A supplement for the Health Office of Philadelphia, requiring a quarantine master to be a physician, and increasing his salary to $2,500, and transferring his fees to the State Treasury.

Mr. WHITE—A resolution making Wednesday's and Thursday's public calendar days. Passed.

Mr. BILLINGFELT—A resolution instructing the *Legislative Record* committee before contracting, to inquire of the State Printer the cost of a journal, to be laid before the members every day succeeding the proceeding. Passed.

Mr. CONNELL moved to amend the resolution appointing a committee to select a place for the Gettysburg battle painting, by instructing the committee to consider the propriety of giving it to the Philadelphia Park Commissioners, or to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, for keeping.

Mr. NAGLE moved an amendment depositing is in Independence Hall. The subject was postponed for the present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DUMBELL moved that 4000 copies in English, and 2000 in German, of the Governor's message be printed. Carried.

Mr. JOSEPH'S resolution for the supply of Purdon's Digest, Ziegler's Manual and Bouttel's Digest, passed.

Mr. REINOEHL taken up the resolution for a Committee on the Gettysburg Battle Painting. Laid over.

The committee on the contested election of Steel, Republican, against Putney, Democrat, of Armstrong county, occupied nearly all day in its selection, resulting in the choice of Moore, McJunkin, Humphreys, Smith (Philadelphia), Reinoehl, Stone, Wilson, Whalen and Strang—all Republicans. Mr. Strang is the chairman.

An amendment from the Senate to the Civil Code Commissioner's report was concurred in.

The *Legislative Record* resolution from the Senate was also concurred in.

Both Houses then adjourned till Tuesday afternoon, January 10th.

INDIANA.

Legislature Organized—Democratic Caucus Nominees Elected.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5.—Both branches of the Legislature organized this morning. In the House all the Democratic caucus nominees for offices were elected with Hon. Wm. Mack, of Terre Haute, for Speaker.

In the Senate, two Republican members were absent, and the Hon. James Hughes, Senator from Monroe county, and Senator Elliott, from the Connelisville district, both elected on the Republican ticket acted with the Democrats, giving the control of the organization to the Democrats. The officers elected are, Principle Secretary, R. K. Harrison, of Morgan county; Assistant Secretary, J. W. Cole, Republican, and doorkeeper, James W. Cookerly, Republican. When the time arrived before the adjournment for the organization, the admission of John W. Burton, from the Muncie district, was objected to from the Democratic side on the ground of bribery and fraud in the election, and the Lieutenant Governor decided that the credentials being in proper form, and no legal contest presented, he could be sworn in, which was done.

Immediately after the Senators were qualified, an appeal was taken from the chair, and sustained by a majority of the Senate, and after a long discussion, a resolution was adopted declaring Burton not entitled to a vote, and referring his case to a select committee. The latter consists of Hughes and Elliott and the action gives the Democrats a majority of three in the Senate.

MAINE.

The Governor's Annual Message.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, January 5.—Gov. Perham's message is almost wholly devoted to local matters. The State debt amounts to about $8,088,000. Economy in expenditures and light taxation are enjoined, and the continuation of the State pension to disabled soldiers, and widows and orphans of those who fell in the service is recommended. The cause of education is commended. He regrets the hostile, unfriendly action of the shipping interest, and says that Congress will at an early day remove the burdens under which it languishes. While not advocating high tariff, he is in favor of protection to home industry, and also of a modification of the present tariff revenue reform in a practical way. He believes, but hopes no policy will be adopted that will degrade American labor or lessen its reward. On the subject of the fisheries, the Governor says: "If indemnity has that have been offered, should be repeated, it will be the duty of the Government to adopt such measures as may be necessary to enforce our rights."

In the Republican caucus to-night Hon. L. M. Morrill was renominated United State Senator by a vote of 88 to 42 for Gen. J. L. Chamberlain and 1 for Collector Washburne of Portland. Mr. Morrill's nomination was made unanimous.

A Card from Senator McDonald—He Withdraws from the Senatorial Contest.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 4.—Senator McDonald has published a card withdrawing from the contest for the United States Senate, of which the following is an extract: Undoubted Republicans, regularly nominated in Republican districts, if unwilling to commit themselves unqualifiedly to Governor Clayton, have been registered out and Democrats elected in their stead, while in some Democratic districts, Democrats who refused to pledge themselves to the Governor were defeated by Republicans who were known to be in Clayton's interest, and on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature, Republicans known to be his supporters alone were in caucus, while true Republicans supposed to be opposed to him, and his schemes, were denied admittance; and rather than submit myself to degradation by the endorsement of my enemies, I feel it incumbent on me, myself and my friends, that I should decline the contest under such circumstances. The unnecessary manner in which the two gentlemen, under the orders of Governor Clayton, organized the House of Representatives in disregard of parliamentary law, goes far to confirm me in the course I have determined to pursue. I had hoped during my political career to add my influence still further by urging about the reforms so much needed. My lot is cast with the people of Arkansas, and I shall not tire in my efforts to relieve them from the terrible despotism brought about by the usurpation of the present Executive, but the friends in the Legislature will exert themselves for the common good, and as far as possible compel to fact as well as seeming a better form of government to the people of Arkansas.

ALEX. MCDONALD.

The election of Tankersly as Speaker, and the withdrawal of McDonald, insures the election of Clayton on the 11th.

At Evansville, Ind., the celebrated case of Frederika Hiehl, a girl of 21, against Robert Barnes, of that city, seventy-two years old, and worth half a million of dollars, for breach of promise and seduction, the damages being laid at fifty thousand dollars, was concluded at eleven o'clock Wednesday night, consisted at eleven o'clock Wednesday night, consisted at eleven o'clock Wednesday night, consisted

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1871.

BONDS at Frankfort 94½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

IN PENNSYLVANIA there are now 2,002 school districts, 14,222 schools, 2,892 graded schools, 13,100 directors, 79 superintendents, 171,612 teachers, and 828,891 pupils.

GENERAL SCHENCK on Thursday resigned his seat as Representative from the Third District of Ohio. Mr. Orth of Indiana was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means. The Chairmanship of that Committee will fall on Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY meets at Trenton, on the 10th of January. Itis divided politically,—Senate, Republicans 12, Democrats 9. Assembly, Republicans 34, Democrats 26. This gives a Republican majority on joint ballot of 11. The present Legislature is required to re-district the State.

IN the *post mortem* examination of a colored woman named Jones, murdered by her husband a few days since in New York city, an ordinary needle was found thoroughly imbedded in her heart. How it came there cannot be ascertained, but the deceased had enjoyed good health, and never complained of any pain.

GOV. HAYES of Ohio, in his Message to the Legislature of that State, recommends that all the State, county and municipal officers be paid fixed salaries, and not be recompensed by fees. This idea seems to be taking hold in many States, and the day of huge perquisites and enormous returns, for comparatively little labor, and less actual responsibility, is passing away.

WE DIRECT THE attention of our readers to a very interesting letter published elsewhere, from an influential and prominent citizen of Baltimore. His picture of the connection of the "Smokey" with the "Monumental" city—an event soon to be accomplished—is a bright and rosy one, but by no means painted in too high colors.

THE REPUBLICANS of Missouri have determined to harmonize the dissensions that existed in their ranks. In a Republican caucus held by the members of the Legislature, several speeches were made urging a thorough union in the organization of the Legislature and the election of a United States Senator. The sentiments were loudly applauded, and a Committee from a Democratic caucus inviting Republicans to act with Democrats in the organization of the House and the election of a Senator, was coldly received, and a motion made to lay their proposition on the table. There is really no actual ground for dissension, and the Republicans of Missouri are fast learning the fact. The bolt made in convention was a treacherous movement, in behalf of free trade under color of enfranchisement, when there was really no division of sentiment on that question as the vote fully shows.

A FEEBLE IMITATION of Joan, arose some time since at Orleans. Her great gift however seemed to be confined exclusively to making stump speeches, and performing no miracles her reputation as a second Joan soon died away. Another has arose at Tours. Her gift is evidently more enlarged and liberal, as it is claimed that she announced the recapture of Orleans, at a time when she could not possibly have known it had occured. Beyond this however, and a consultation with General Trochu, nothing seems to have been done. One prophecy however she has made that the Kaiser would never re-enter Berlin. What effect this will have on the Kaiser we cannot say, but it is reported that she is regarded as inspired and has many believers. The French are a peculiar people in accepting delusions of all kinds, and had they not been such a people, they would have entered into a treaty of peace long ago.

IT WILL be remembered that a short time since several journals made the grave charge that in 1869 the Commander of the United Steamer Nipsic was directed by the President to make a thorough investigation of the condition of San Domingo, politically and financially, with a view of negotiating a treaty for the purchase of that country. That the officer carried out his instructions, and made a very long report stating that the purchase of the San Domingo portion of the Island would be a constant source of trouble to the country and in no respect whatever advisable. That this report was quietly suppressed. The facts turn out to be that Commander Selfridge never made any report—was never directed by the President to do so—but that he sent a brief letter of four pages to Mr. Borie, in reference to the matter, of his own voluntary motion, the existence of which was not known to the President until within a few days. It has now been published.

A WRITER to the New York *Tribune* in discussing the question whether the salaries of male and female teachers should be equal argues, that they should not, because, "many of the female teachers are young ladies in their teens, who board gratuitously at home, and spend their income on dress. Some of them I am sorry to say are very inefficient. Owing their appointment to political influence, and intending to marry on the first opportunity they care nothing for the profession and will do nothing to elevate it." The writer signs himself "Ex-trustee." We do not propose to take sides in this question, but cannot forbear saying that "Ex's" argument is about as bearish as it well could be. One might be pardoned for supposing that he had a daughter trying to gain admittance to the corps of teachers but had failed, when we regard his side stroke of declaring some of them inefficient. He don't like their spending their income on dress and thinks they ought to have but little given them for any such use. We don't wonder in the least that he is an Ex.

COLORED CADET James W. Smith is in trouble again. A Court Martial met on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at West Point for his trial. He is charged in acting in a manner unbecoming a gentleman and contrary to military discipline. If it is possible we would be pleased if a thorough and entire investigation of everything charged against Smith could be brought to light. We do not intimate that he is not to blame, but we are strongly inclined to believe that there are systematic and persistent efforts made, to drive this colored cadet into acts of defence that make him liable to these charges. It is not very difficult, where half a dozen young men set deliberately to work to taunt, plague, and exasperate another, to set the victim into such a position that he does not care for rules or regulations, even if they should be at West Point. On the other hand, no charges could be brought against the tormentors, for there is nobody to bring them. We say these things could be done, and from the fact that Smith is all the time getting into trouble, it really looks as if there might be a little vein of persecution in it. At all events it would do no harm to have a thorough investigation of the whole matter. We have no more faith in Democratic justice to the negro at West Point, than we have for the same character of justice to negroes any other place. We believe that it runs in the blood of Democracy to abuse the colored man, and that it can be found at West Point just as well, if not better, than many other places.

GOVERNOR GEARY ON MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

An objection was raised in the State Legislature on Wednesday with reference to printing the Message, on the ground that Governor Geary had condemned the Act passed by Congress, to preserve the purity of elections. We do not think there was any reason for objecting to having the Message printed on this account. As a question of economy, there might be good ground alleged. But with regard to this condemnation of an Act of Congress, by the Governor of a State, it is but the simple expression of an opinion and not binding either in law or good common sense, and is no more than the expression of an opinion of any other man. it may or may not be an element properly introduced into a State Message, but being there, we do not think that the Legislature should give to it a weight it would not otherwise possess, by assuming it to be so venal or of so much importance, that it ought not to be printed.

The question of introducing a military force at elections, is one which cannot fail to create a conflict of opinion. If no one else is ready to raise a cry of alarm, the roughs and vagabonds, who are prevented from plying their nefarious plans of fraud and violence, are always ready to proclaim against any power that prevents such acts. These would-be innocent martyrs, who would without hesitation shoot down in cold blood any negro who attempted to exercise his rights as a citizen, have of late found far too much endorsement, in a system of technical reasoning, that totally fails to present a just or fair view of the actual facts.

Regarded in its broadest sense, any interference with the free exercise of the rights of electors, is a trespass and an indignity on the people. No one will object to this position. Nor is it a question how that interference arises, whether through the interference of a military force, or through bloodshed and murder committed by gangs of brutal men at the polls. We regard our rights at the ballot box, the most sacred we possess as a people, and believe that any effort made to trammel the just and legal exercise of these rights, a dangerous imposition, and one that should be instantly checked at all hazards.

But in the Message, there is no attempt to deny that the presence of a Military force during elections is perfectly proper, where any necessity for that interference exists. Broad as may be regarded the prefatory remarks in the Message, they are finally narrowed down to the election in Philadelphia, and that city pointed to as an illustration of the position assumed. This the Governor has a perfect right to do, and so long as he confines his views to his own State, his opinion relative to any material circumstance that may have occurred, is eminently just and proper. But while he does so express himself, he is alone is responsible. His opinion carries nothing with it but his individual view, and having exercised his right to review all events, he must not be dissatisfied with a review of his review.

From his Message, we would infer, that, to him, the most serious part of the evil, consisted in the fact that the consent of the State or city authorities was not obtained, before the introduction of a Federal military force. Setting aside the fact, that this concession of a right under any circumstances to introduce military force, is in conflict with his general condemnation of the act of Congress, we think with every deference to his Excellency that it is putting the cart before the horse. If the State and city authorities had performed their duties; if elections had not been a species of Democratic terrorism without either the city or State authorities interfering to maintain the purity of the ballot box; if, indeed, wherever Democracy was at the helm of either a city or State, the authorities had not connived at these fraudulent elections, no such act would have been passed by Congress. To ask therefore that the consent of these authorities should be gained before any Federal interference, would be to place honest citizens in precisely the same danger from roughs and ruffians, as they were prior to such act.

What good would it have done for a consent of this kind to have been required from the authorities of New York? What good would have resulted had such request have had to have been made and consented to by Philadelphia city? In either instance the consent would have been denied, and the law would have been nothing more than a dead letter. What would have been its fate in any State of the Union where high-handed outrage drove voters from the ballot boxes, and both State and City authorities looked on in silence? The truth is, if consent had first to be gained, there would have been no virtue in the law. We might in this connection, quote almost word for word from the Message and say, if consent of the State authorities was necessary, we would be placed in the power of a Governor, good or bad, as might happen to be sitting in the gubernatorial chair. "Unconsciously a good" (Governor) "might be induced wrongfully" to withhold his consent, while "a bad one would be almost certain" to refuse. "With a good" Governor, "the exercise of this consenting) power might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man governed by personal ambitions, it might prove exceedingly calamitous."

But might we not go further than even this? Might we not in all truth say that even a Republican Governor, looking forward to some future office, perhaps anxious to fill the Presidential chair, might, in almost any State, bid for Democratic popularity, by refusing his consent, and condemning the Act of Congress? And this might the more readily happen if his "personal ambition" led him to seek favor with the Democracy, under the idea that the Republican party had fulfilled its mission, and that the loaves and fishes were hereafter to be found with Democracy.

Nor do we see how a general condemnation of the act of Congress can rest on such untenable grounds. If the act is wrong, it is absolutely wrong, and that ought to end it, without weak endeavors to make it a dead letter by attaching impossible conditions to it. We think in this instance, that his Excelleucy has not exercised his usual good judgment, but that it ought not to affect the printing of his Message for that sole reason We are satisfied that the act of Congress condemned in the Message, has saved many valuable lives, that would have fallen beneath the criminal indifference of State and city authorities. That its passage was an act of necessity, and that had it not been for the military, New York City would have had her streets drenched with blood. Nor do we think Philadelphia ranks very far behind, but that her roughs and ruffians need very much a military interference at elections, to preserve the lives as well as the rights of voters. We regret that it is so—deeply regret it—hope earnestly it may not be a necessity for any great length of time—but while it is, we cannot nor do not endorse the condemnation of his Excellency.

BALTIMORE.

Our Cousin to be--What the Monumental City Will Give Us--How we are to be Benefited by the Railway Connection--A Better Acquaintance Between the Two Cities Recommended.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, January 2, 1871.

The increasing intercourse between this city and Pittsburgh, has become a subject of frequent remark. Baltimoreans stopping over in your city for a few days, are surprised at the number of acquaintenances from home they meet. It is evident that we are to be closely allied in the future both in a social and business point of view. The cities are in no sense rivals but the complements of each other. The one furnishes what the other needs, and with increased facilities of intercourse and transportation the citizens of each of these growing marts will understand and appreciate the fact. If only in a gastronomic sense Baltimore is an important adjunct to Pittsburgh comfort and enjoyment, for while it has always been the distributing point for the sugars of the West Indies and the coffees of Brazil to the West, the luxuries of Maryland waters have become a necessity to inland people, since the method of preserving them or transporting them fresh has been discovered. With the aid of more rapid transportation to be furnished by the new Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad your folks will be able to supply themselves as readily as we do with the lucious oysters, the celery flavored canvass back ducks, the diamond backed terrapins, the beautiful bay mackerel, the splendid sheeps head and delicious rock fish, to say nothing of the red-head ducks, mallows teel and numerous less highly prized but still most excellent kinds of water fowl and fish, with which our waters abound. Chesapeake Bay is our gold mines from the bottom of which, thanks to the reproductive power of nature, our nuggets can never be exhausted. Persons unacquainted with the facts would be surprised to learn how prolific our waters are, and glad to know that the luxuries they prize so highly are practically inexhaustible. A broken branch of tree stuck into any of the tributaries or estuaries of the lower Chesapeake in the spring will be entirely and completely covered with minute oysters in the fall, and in three years time these will be of proper size to eat. This merely illustrates the process by which nature, without the need of any aid from man, constantly replenishes her stock.

A consequence of this is the enormous growth in this city of the hermetically sealed packing business, which in oysters alone exceeds three and a half millions of dollars a year. Besides there are the fresh packers who ship by rapid routes to remote points in ice, awaiting the day when science shall supply them with some less bulky substitute.

Under proper Treasury regulations the Baltimore route is likely to be availed of by Pittsburgers for direct importations from Europe, having already well established lines to Germany with others projected to Havre and Liverpool, the former being deinyed only by the war.

Baltimore City has now in operation also regular lines of steamers to Havana, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Wilmington, North Carolina and Key West, Florida, and has arranged a line to Galveston, Texas. Besides the Southern connections by water, it has also successful lines of steamers by canal and ocean routes to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Its railroad lines extend North via Philadelphia and West through Wheeling and Parkersburg, soon to be still more impartially directed through Pittsburgh, with continuations to Chicago, and South via Washington City, with the entire South and South West. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is engaged in opening a line through the Valley of Virginia, of which more than a hundred miles are already in operation from Harper's Ferry to Harrisonburg. The same company controls under permanent lease the Central Ohio Road from Bellaire to Columbus, and has a line also which extends from Newark on its Central Ohio division to Sandusky, known as the Lake Erie division. These routes bring our harbor nearer to Western shippers and importers than New York, and must in the future be extensively availed of. Besides these there are several local roads in process of construction which must contribute to the permanent and regular growth of the city. In 1826, the appraised wealth of the city, when the corner stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was laid, was only $25,000,000. The enterprising spirit of the citizens was such that the corporation fostered by stock subscription, as did also the State of Maryland, the first experiment of the kind in America. Baltimore was the first city in the Union which introduced gas as an illuminator through pipes. It was exhibited at Peale's Museum, as a curiosity for an admission fee, and Rembrandt Peal was an original corporator named in the act creating the company. It may be realized how rapid the improvement has been in matters of the kind, when I state that the leading spirit of the original gas and water works in Baltimore, Columbus O'Donnell, Esq., still resides here, having recently retired from the Presidency of the Gas Company, a highly honored and respected public benefactor, the close of whose days now getting into the sere and yellow leaf, will recall the past enterprise of our old citizens and infuse new spirit into the present generation by witnessing what their ancestors have accomplished.

As an evidence of the advantages of this port for foreign steam transportation, I have been informed by the agent of the North German Lloyd's steamships, that a saving of $2,800 a trip is made on each vessel in the matter of coal alone. The great steamship companies of New York obtain their coal by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Cumberland, which has to be shipped from Locust Point at $2,50 per ton additional cost of transportation. This is all saved to the steamers which start from Baltimore, and is an element of economy too important to be overlooked in systematic business.

These are but a few of the many advantages which this city enjoys, and of which Pittsburgh will not be slow to avail herself with the increased facilities now opening. You have some things to furnish us, and it is desirable that information regarding them shall be laid before our people. The personal intercouse of which I speak in the first part of this letter helps, but we want Pittsburgh papers circulated more extensively in Baltimore, and letters from Pittsburgh to our papers, setting forth the chief points of interest in a city with which it is evident our future is to be closely connected.

Yours, truly,
J. J. S.

BRIEF TOPICS.

COPPER OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The product of copper from the Lake Superior mines during the year ending December 1st, 1870, is reported to be greater than during any other since mining operations have been commenced in those regions. The falling off in the product of the mines of Portage Lake District, it is stated, has been more than counterbalanced by the steady yield of the Hecla, Calumet and Quincy mines. The total quantity of ingot copper and copper ore shipped from all the mines of the Lake Superior region for the past year amounts to 14,189 tons, of which 7,456 tons were ingot copper. The total quantity of iron ore and pig iron shipped from the same region during the past year amounts to 929,344 tons, of which 45,762 tons were pig iron. The yield of iron was forty per cent. over that of 1869.

A LETTER FROM QUEEN AUGUSTA.

Queen Augusta of Prussia has written the following letter to the editor of the journal published at the German Ladies' Fair in New York:

BERLIN, December 1, 1880.

To Dr. Victor Precht, New York:

I have received with true emotion the newspapers recording the proceedings of the fair which the Germans in New York had instituted with such marked success for the benefit of the wounded and the relatives of our brave army, and express to you my sincere thanks for having transmitted the same. In these grave times all bars of space, all differences of rank and confession fall. All Germans feel as one great family, and are inspired by one idea—the thought of the welfare of the dear Fatherland. AUGUSTA.

AMENITIES OF THE NAVY.

Since the abolition of flogging in the national and merchant navies of the United States, it is asserted that the captains have exercised their ingenuity in inventing various substitutes which, though not considered so degrading as the cat, yet are intensely agonizing, and frequently leave the offending sailor a cripple for life. It is stated that the chief officer of one of our national ships is accused of having ordered the hands of a sailor to be tied behind him, and the man then to be suspended by his manacled wrists, until his arms were wrenched backwards from their sockets. Similar cruelties are reported to have been practised on board another national vessel, and it is contended that in a matter so seriously affecting the welfare of our naval service, the Secretary of the Navy should order a full investigation. In New York city a legal investigation is now being conducted in reference to cruel punishments on board two merchant ships, and it is argued that the deterioration of seamen in the United States, so often lamented, can hardly be a matter of wonder if such be the general method of enforcing discipline.

Pulmonary Diseases.

A cough in itself may not be dangerous; it is rather a prelude to one that has been regarded as almost proverbially fatal—pulmonary consumption. If people were sufficiently cautious, there would be fewer diseases of the lungs and very few of them fatal. But how is this? you will ask. A plain answer settles the whole matter. Take medicine in time; take it when you notice the first cough, or the first pain in your breast. There is no pain without there is something internally wrong, and there is seldom a cough without something wrong with the lungs, or some one of the organs leading thereto: it may be the bronchia; it may be the larynx or the trachea. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will heal any one, or all of them. It costs a trifle to try and that trifle may, in your case, as it has done in thousands, save your lungs from permanent injury. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is a real genuine medicine; it cannot do harm to the tenderest infant, or the most enfeebled invalid; it is prepared by Dr. Keyser himself, with great care and with an especial view to meet cases of either recent or chronic coughs. If you call on the Doctor at his principal office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, he will examine your lungs and tell you whether it will cure you. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. until 6, and from Saturday's from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1870.

I hereby certify to the benefit I have received from the use of the St. Louis water. I received a shock of paralysis in my right arm last January. I have tried all kinds of doctors, but none have been enabled to help me. Three weeks ago I came here without much hope, but I return home to-morrow quite cured. I am enabled to write this letter with the hand that was paralyzed.

MRS. JOHN W. HUNT.
Marshall, Mich.

A fresh supply just received from the Springs direct. Sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (Old St. Clair) streets.

THE BODY AND ITS NEEDS.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and, that it is unprotected except by artificial covering, from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the whole machine of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less generated. Dyspepsia, in fact, exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and corrective for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and the intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also acts in part as a diuretic, by toning the vessels of the skin and promoting the free passage of exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, as a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic and antibilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
By USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire, and is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is hoquestionably the most cleanly—no dust or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburn. cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. An economic of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set on fire in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. P. BARNES, corner of 3d Avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del1

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Bargains in Felt Skirts,
Bargains in Striped & Plaid Shawls,
Bargains in Black Thibet Shawls,
Bargains in Cassimeres, for Men and Boys' Wear.
Bargains in Chinchilla Cloakings,
Bargains in Waterproof Cloths,
Bargains in all kinds of Flannels,
Bargains in Housekeep'g Dry Goods,
Bargains in Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins,
Bargains in all kinds of Fancy Dress Goods,
Sweeping Bargains in every Department,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

ASSIGNEES SALE.

DRY GOODS,
Notions,
AND
TRIMMINGS.
At Auction,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.
COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4th,
At 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M., Continuing at the same hours every day thereafter until the entire stock is disposed of, which is very complete, fresh and desirable, in fact
The Finest Stock of the Kind
EVER OFFERED AT
PUBLIC SALE
In this City,
Embracing in part the following:
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL SILKS,
Grenadines, Challies, Lawns,
Muslins, Drillings, Flannels,
Shawls, Poplins, Mohairs,
Delaines, Merinos, Alpacas, Prints,
Table Linens, Towellings, Crash,
Jaconets, Tickings, Blankets,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Gents' Linen Shirts,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Collars, Embroideries,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE
Sold Without Reserve
To the highest bidder, and in quantities to suit the trade and public.
By order of Assignee,
N. WHITING & CO.,
jan4 Auctioneers.

HORNE & CO.,
Grand Clearance Sale,
Will be continued for a few days longer, as their new rooms, Library Building, is not quite ready for occupancy.
In the meantime, customers should call and secure some of the greatest bargains we have as yet offered in
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Gents' White and Percale Shirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Boulevarde Skirts,
Woolen Goods,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Mitts and Socks,
Hats, Bonnets, and
Millinery Goods,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
jan5

NITRATE SODA.—200 bags in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Sheeting and Shirting
MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS,
Shirt Fronts, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SECURITY! JUSTICE! ECONOMY!
Life Association
OF AMERICA.
West Pennsylvania Department.
OFFICE:
100 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
ANTHONY M. COCHRANE, } Managers.
JAMES M. MACRUM, }

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, organized in St. Louis, in June, 1868, has already attained the proportion of a NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Its plan of HOME INVESTMENTS—by which the Trustees of every Department invest the funds thereof—gives a sense of security to those insuring that cannot otherwise be realized. Hence it is everywhere welcomed as a LOCAL INSTITUTION—all the advantages of which it combines with those resulting from its extensive field of operations.

The JUSTICE of the principle of HOME INVESTMENTS—giving every community the use of the money it invests in insurance—is universally acknowledged.

Nor less is ECONOMY a characteristic of this ASSOCIATION. It has actually secured two-thirds of its patronage from those who abhor the cost of the *ordinary* business of most other companies—and the ECONOMY would be still more strikingly apparent, if the comparison were made with their *earliest* business.

Hence, for these and other reasons, the greater DIVIDEND PAYING POWER of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and consequently the greater CHEAPNESS and SECURITY of insuring in it will at once be manifest.

The plan of the LIFE ASSOCIATION is universally approved by business men in all sections of the country.

"Success is the Best Criterion."
THE ASSOCIATION
In a little over two years has attained an annual income of
$2,342,944.65.
Insurance in force Dec. 1st, 1870,
$44,638,437.00.
POLICY HOLDERS SECURED
By Local Investments.
LOW CASH RATES.
Dividends Paid the First Year.
OFFICE:
100 FOURTH AVENUE.
de29-j88-THST

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DOVES and
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
de31 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership here ofore exist ng between the undersigned as McCALLUM BROS., is this day dissolved by limitation. ALEX. McCALLUM retiring. All claims for or against the late firm will be settled by either of the part ies.

JOHN McCALLUM,
ALEX. McCALLUM.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1870.

The Carpet business, in all its branches, will be carried on at the old stand, No. 51 Fifth avenue, and, in retiring from the firm of McCallum Bros., I would cheerfully recommend my to mer partner, HENRY McCALLUM, to the patronage of our customers and the public generally.

ja5 ALEX. McCALLUM

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1870.

The firm of H. CHILDS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Lowrie Childs retiring. Either partn is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

H. CHILDS,
LOWRIE CHILDS.

PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

I have this day associated with me in the Wholesale Shoe Business, my son, Harvey Childs, Jr. The business will continue under the name and style of H. CHILDS & CO., as heretofore.

H. CHILDS.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership for the sale of Pig Iron, &c., on commission, under the firm name of CHILDS & BRO.

A. H. CHILDS,
jan4 LOWRIE CHILDS.

PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—The business partnership heretofore existing between J. C. SMITH and ALEXANDER COWLEY is dissolved, Cowley having transferred all his right, title and intefest in the Iron City College to J. C. Smith, who is hereafter the Principal of the College Mr. Cowley, however, retaining his former position as Professor of Penmanship in the College

J. C. SMITH.
A. COWLEY.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871. jan4 $56

Iron City College.
Cor. Penn and Sixth Streets,
Open Day and Evening.
Students Can Enter at Any Time,
Thorough Instruction in any and all Branches of a Practical Business Education.
Business Men and the Public generally are cordially invited to call at the College and examine the workings of our system of actual business training.
For Circulars or information relative to entering the School, call at the College or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal,
PITTSBURGH, PA. jan4 $55

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between us, under the firm name of GERWIG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Charles Meyer retiring. All debts to and by the firm will be settled at the old place, No. 489 and 491, Penn, corner Thirteenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. GERWIG,
CHS. MEYER.

Pittsburgh, Dec 31, 1870. jan4 $30 d&F

CO-PARTNERSHIP OF GERWIG'S ROPE WORKS.—Having this day associated with me my son, NICHOLAS J. H GERWIG, as a partner to carry on the manufacture of all sizes of HEMP ROPE, PACKING YARN, CORDAGE of all descriptions, TWINES, &C., and dealers in MANILA AND JUTE BOPES, &C.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received since its establishment, it will be our endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

WAREHOUSE NO. 489 and 491 COR. 13th STREET.

H. GERWIG & CO.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871. jan4 $30 d&F

PITTSBURGH, January 2d, 1871.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the name and style of CARL ROSIE KLOMAN & CO. The business heretofore carried on by the "Union Iron Mills" will hereafter be conducted by the new firm, the owners and proprietors of the same.

ANDREW CARNEGIE,
ANDREW KLOMAN,
THOS. M. CARNEGIE,
HENRY PHIPPS, JR.

ja2:b52

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
DECEMBER 31, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 73,000 00
Due Depositors	561,975 29
Contingent Fund	34,324 75
	$671,300 04

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$586,115 23
Bills Receivable	38,732 28
Office Fixtures	874 80
Cash	45,452 34
	$671,300 04

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully repor that they have examined the books and assets of the Bank and find the above statement to be correct.

WILLIAM K. NIMICK,
JOHN SCOTT,
ROBT C. SCHMERTZ
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1871. ja4:83

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Exchange National Bank
Of Pittsburgh, at close of business,
DECEMBER 28th, 1870.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,259,032 25
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		927,000 00
Due from Reserve Agent		267,000 00
Due from other National Banks		52,371 69
Due from other Banks & Bankers		27,553 27
Banking House		34,300 00
Current Expenses		7,000 74
Cash Items		3,000 26
Exchange for Clearing House		25,797 46
Bills of other National Banks		8,064 00
Fractional Currency		8,064 25
Coin	$11,562 00	
Legal Tender Notes	12,000 00	23,562 00
		$3,863,319 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,700,000 00
Surplus Fund	340,000 00
Discount	
Exchange	73,793 26
National Bank Circulation outstanding	900,000 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	22,417 50
Individual Deposits	826,477 16
Due to National Banks	73,393 52
Due to Banks and Bankers	
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	50,000 00
	$3,863,319 42

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Andrew Long, Cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. LONG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3d day of January, A. D. 1871.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. H. SHORNBERGER, }
D. McCANDLESS, } Directors.
F. S. BISSELL, }
ja4:85

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,
In the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,
DECEMBER 28th, 1870.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 227,725 93
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		300,000 00
Overdrafts		4,441 75
Other Stocks, Bonds & Mortgages		
Due from Redeeming & Reserve Agents		130,615 19
Due from other National Banks		302,181 61
Due from other Banks & Bankers		8,300 91
Banking House		23,514 91
Furniture and Fixtures		7,491 76
Current Expenses		1,256 74
Taxes Paid		2,500 00
Premiums		15,672 83
Cash Items and Stamps		1,000 00
Exchanges for Clearing House		12,234 93
Bills of other National Banks		4,000 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels		1,246 97
Legal Tender Notes		142,211 00
Three per cent. Certificates		15,000 00
		$2,239,016 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	200,000 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	32,457 03
Circulation	300,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,050 00
Individual Deposits	382,508 11
Due to National Banks	24,000 00
	$2,239,016 14

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1871.

JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL REA, }
GEORGE SCHAUCK, } Directors.
BARCLAY PRESTON, }
ja5

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Of Pittsburgh, at close of business,
DECEMBER 28th, 1870.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,311,708 69
United States Bonds to secure Circulation		425,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		101,781 65
Due from other National Banks		4,000 33
Due from other Banks & Bankers		11,250 00
Banking House		25,000 00
Current Expenses		7,000 73
Cash Items, including stamps		12,000 00
Exchanges for Clearing House		48,610 16
Bills of other National Banks		2,000 00
Fractional Currency		2,000 00
Specie		2,000 00
Legal Tender Notes		250,000 00
		$2,255,923 04

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ap25:e0il

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.

Another sharp day for loans. Money seemed to command almost any rate which the lender was disposed to ask, and yet there was but little new paper on the street. The banks are requiring a small reduction on loans, as the very least that will be accepted, but even that it is impossible for some strong borrowers to accomplish. The times are out of joint, but patience, neighborly dealing, helping each other, and the pinch of '71 will soon be past.

Currency has been quite scarce for some days, and large amounts have been ordered out from New York by the banks and bankers.

There is no movement in local stocks.

The New York board was heavy throughout the list to-day, but closes firmer, with an improved feeling.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	108½	108½
5-20—1862	108¾	108¾
" 1864	108½	108
" 1865	108	108
" 1865 new	107½	107½
" 1867	107½	107½
" 1868	107½	107½
10-40s	106¾	106¾
Currency 6's	110½	110
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91¾	91¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	93¾	93¾
Lake Shore	92	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85	85¾
Rock Island	105¾	105
Chicago & N. W.	71¾	70¾
Do. Preferred	82¾	82¾
Mo. Pac. Common	81¾	82
Do. Preferred	73¾	73¾
Wabash	60¾	60
Do. Preferred	69	68
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾
West. Union Telegraph	44¾	44¾
Adams Express	64	64
U. S. Express	35¾	35

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	10¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. 1865	6%
U. S. 6s, '81	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	7%
U. S. 5-20s 1862	10¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. 1868	7%
U. S. 5-20 1864	"	U. P. R. R.	95
U. S. 5-20 1865	"	U. P. R. R.	90¾
U. S. 10-40	10¾	Cy. Pacific	10

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

Gold dull and steady at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 4 to 7 per cent. Clearances $21,000,000.

Government securities opened steady, but after the second call declined about ¼ per cent., and closed quiet at the decline.

Stocks have been dull and heavy; business in a limited state. The closing rates, compared with the opening, show a decline of ¼ @¾. Central Union Pacific bonds, to-day actively, but unchanged. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of the State of Alabama, has suspended payment on the January interest on their first mortgage bonds, on which the State of Alabama is endorser. The amount of these bonds is about $4,000,000. The Governor of the State of Alabama telegraphed to the State agent in this city, Mr. Henry Lewis, that obligations of the State on bonds will be responded to as soon as the Legislature, which convenes on the 18th inst., can make the necessary provision therefor.

The rumors current yesterday of the suspension of the cotton house of Boorum & Pardridge, Bacon & Co., prove to have been well founded. The suspension is attributed to large losses in cotton and embarrassments growing from operations in the Southern Railroad property. The recent suspension of Oak & Jones is also said to have contributed to this failure. No suspension for a long time has caused so much surprise as this. The suspension of Messrs. Boorum & Pardridge, Bacon & Co., and also Holdane & Bullock, dry goods merchants, Boston, was announced this afternoon. It was further rumored that a large firm in the sugar trade at Boston had failed. These continued Boston failures have caused an unsettled feeling in financial circles. There was quite active early in the day at 7 per cent. for gold, but before the close of banking hours it was offered at 6 per cent. currency. State securities dull and heavy.

Closing quotations: 5s, 1874, coupon, 104; 6s, 1881, 108½; new, 108¾; 7s, 1877, 107½; 6s, 1881, 107½; 10-40s, 106¾. Currency 6s, 110¾.

State bonds—Missouri, 95½; Tennessees, old, 68; new, 63½; Virginias, new, 63; old, 67¾; North Carolinas, old, 44¾; new, 22¾.

W. U. T., 44¾; Quicksilver, 25; Mariposa, 5¾; do preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 64; Wells & Fargo, 35; A. M. U., 68; U. S., 35½; Pacific Mail, 30¾; N. Y. C., 91¾; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 37½; Northwestern, 70; do preferred, 83½; Rock Island, 104½; P. F. W. & C., 86; St. Paul, 70¾; do preferred, 72¾; Wabash 60¾; do preferred, 69; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 28; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 114; do preferred, 118; C. & A., 82; R. & O., 151; Lake Shore, 91¾; Illinois Central, 138¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 5, 1871.

Business generally is rather sluggish though hopes are entertained of an early improvement. All of the grocery houses appear to be busy, under the influence of an active jobbing demand from both city and country, and it is probable that this will continue for some weeks to come. The grain trade is moderately active, and some kinds, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, are higher; the demand, however, is entirely local being confined to supplying immediate wants, and it is not likely that receipts increase much, that the advance would not be maintained. There is a very general complaint among business men about the trouble experienced in making collections, and this is not without its influence on trade; every day we hear men engaged in business remark that they are not anxious to extend their trade, alleging that the more goods they sell the poorer they are. This, of course, is an exaggeration, but too much caution cannot be exercised in these days of failures and suspension.

APPLES—In store and for sale by dealers, and we can report regular sales at $2@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@7c per lb.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 6½; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7½.

BRIMSTONE—Sells at 4@4½ cts.

BEANS—The demand continues light and prices unchanged, $1.80@2 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for the better grades both common and inferior is in good supply and very dull. The former may be quoted at 28@30 for prime and 31@32 for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾ cts.

CANDLES—Sells at 10½@11½ cts.

CANNED CORN—Is dull but unchanged. Western Reserve, 1 lb, $1.60; Ohio Factory, 1 lb, 1½; Ohio Gleaned, 1 lb, 1½; New York Gleaned, 1 lb, 1½.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 19@20c in small lots, 21@22c. Demand fair.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6.00 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2.00, and Calcined Plaster at $4.00 per bbl.

CIDER—Continues dull; we can report an occasional small sale at $5@6 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$10.00 per bbl for prime.

DRIED MOSS—Dull but unchanged, at 12@15 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 11@12c for halves, and 9@10c for quarters; Apples 6@7c; sliced, 7@8c; Blackberries, 12@13c.

EGGS—Packed are very dull, and there is not much inquiry for fresh at present prices, at 24@25. Pickled are being sold at 22@23 per dozen from store.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live goose feathers may be quoted at 60cts to the trade, and 62½@65 in small lots.

FLOUR—Is steady with a continued fair local demand, but there is no quotable change in prices. We continue to quote western extra for dealers, at $5.75@6.25 for spring, $6@6.50 for red winter, and $6.75@7 for white—in sacks, 25 cents per bbl less. Rye flour is dull and dull, at 5 cents per bbl.

GRAIN—The arrivals of wheat continue very light and with a good milling demand prices are well maintained; $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats scarce and good in demand, though unchanged; ground lots, 45c; by the bushel, and 40 in large lots. Corn is coming in more freely and the demand is hardly so brisk, but there is no change to note in quotations; 60@62c for ground lots, 58@60c for shelled in small lots and 55@56c in large lots. Rye is quiet, so there seems to be no material change in the market. Rye quiet very little inquiry for it at 90@95c. Barley quiet and unchanged, 75@80c, buying and selling. The Barley market is also very quiet, but hopes of an early improvement are held by some dealers. Prices nominal; we continue to quote at 60@65c for prime to choice spring, and 90@95c for fall.

HAY—Sales—The market, as already intimated, is fairly active, as both city and country buyers are taking hold pretty freely, and it is expected, from the fact that stocks are very much reduced all around, that trade will continue lively for some weeks to come. New Orleans Sugars and Molasses are arriving freely, and but for the ice embargo on river navigation, the receipts would be much larger; as it is, all the leading houses are pretty well supplied.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 16; Roasting, 16@15½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Pure White Honey, 80; Havemeyer & Elders, 78. Silver Drips, 70; Lovering's, 65; other grades, 60@65.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 12¾; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 11¾@11¾; Cuba, Dutch; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Owing to Refineries being stopped for repairs and stock very light, prices are very strong. We quote Harbs, 14½; A, 14¾; B, 14¾; Ex. C, 14; C, yellow, 13¾@13¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.25; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong Fancy, $1.25; good, 90cts; fair, 65@70c; Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, 90; good, 80c; fair, 70c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 12c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 60c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11@11¾ cents. Prunes, 10c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $3 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $22@23 per ton; and while the arrivals are not large, the supply, nevertheless, is fully up to the demand. Baled may be quoted on wharf and track, at $18@17.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40 cts.

HOMINY—Best Pearl quoted at $6.00 per bbl. Common, $5.00@5.50.

HUSKS—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11c; green butchers (cow) 9½@10c; green country skip hides, 9c; do calf, 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and quoted at $1.75.

MILLFEED—Continues dull as the market is overstocked. We can report sales of No. 1 middlings at $16.00@17.00.

ONIONS—Demand better and stock very much reduced; we now quote at $3@3.50 per barrel.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.07@1.08; No 2, 70; Pure Labrador seal oil, 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

POTATOES—Supply light, but the demand is only fair while prices are unchanged; dressed chickens and ducks, 12@14c, and dressed turkeys, 16@18c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 11¾c; Ribbed Sides, 13¾c; Clear Sides, 14¾c; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾@18¾c. Lard, prime kettle rendered, 12c in tcs, and 13c in buckets.

POTATOES—Supply in this market very light, and there is considerable inquiry; sales reported at $1.20@1.25 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted at 6@6½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is considerable inquiry for Clover Seed, mostly for small lots, however, and the supply in this market is reported light. Small sales at $6.75 per bushel or about 11 cts per lb. Timothy Seed is quiet and unchanged at $3. Flax seed is still quoted at $2.12½@2.15.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Offered, at 8½@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 45@50c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows, at 9¼ @10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 5, 1871.

The market for both crude and refined was strong and somewhat excited to-day with considerably inquiry both for present and future delivery and but few sellers even at an advance in prices as compared with Wednesday. One obstacle in the way of making sales, and which of course tends to restrict business and retard operations, lies in the fact that many of the parties wanting to buy, at least it is so reported, are not responsible large and have been receiving refined, manufacturers are more tenacious on this point than formerly. They are not disposed to sell 5,000 or 10,000 barrels of refined oil, for future delivery to, parties who they know little or nothing about, and this is wise, it is a step in the right direction. As is well-known, in the oil trade, it has been a common occurrence for parties, who had oil to receive, at prices considerably above the market price at the time of delivery, to repudiate their contracts, and in many instances it has then been discovered that they were creatures of straw, who had nothing countable; if they did own anything they had taken the necessary precaution to put it out of reach. We heard a dealer remark to-day that there were parties wanting to buy thousands of dollars worth of oil who were scarcely able to pay for a meal's victuals. This being the case it is not to be wondered at that refiners are becoming more particular about the parties they sell to—that they are desirous of knowing whether they are responsible or not, and to have some guarantee, that they will take and pay for the oil at the time of delivery, regardless of the condition of the market at that time.

CRUDE.

Is firm and higher with considerable inquiry and but little offering. Spot, seller this month is seller first half of the year, 9¾ bid and 10 asked.

REFINED.

Also firmer and higher, 1,000 bbls February at 22¾; 1,000 March at 23, and 1,000 each March to April at 24. January quoted at 22¾; April to June, 24¾; May to July, 25; buyer's option to Half year, 26; buyer all year, 27¾@28.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle Oil Works, 74, account Duncan & Y. Aladdin O W 222, account Thos. Chess; Bly & Co. 80, account Jos. Miller; Peerless Oil Works 222, account Sam'l Young; Spear's O W 222, account J B Barbour.

Total 1,210 bbls.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

National Ref. Co. 304 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

B. W. Morgan, 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvey Bros. & Co 53 bbls refined oil to Lloyd Bro., Phila.

Total 577 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 5—12:25 P. M.—Crude 11¾; refined, January 2 2¾; February 23¾@23¾; March 24; March and April 24; April and May 24¾; and very firm.

1:15 P. M.—January 23¾@23¾; February 23¾@ 23¾; March 24; April 24¾@24¾; January and June 23¾; crude 11¾.

NEW YORK, January 5, 12 M.—Market for bulk crude still quiet, but a shade firmer; sellers Ex. general bid 12¾c; crude in bbls dull; no sales. Refined steady at 21¾c; no sales reported.

1 P. M.—Bulk crude market very strong at 12¾c; sale of 500 bbls only reported at 12¾c; crude in bbls still dull at 11¾@12c. Refined firmer at 23¾c; a few small sales rumored at this price; amounts not reported.

TIDIOUTE, January 5, 11:30 A. M.—Market firmer with a good inquiry at $3.45 to 3.50.

ROUSEVILLE, January 5, 11:15 A. M.—Market firm and active, buyers offering $3.70@3.75 freely for regular delivery; $3.60@3.65; sales of small lots at these figures.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 5—12 A. M.—Market quiet but firm at $2.95.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 5—12 M.—Market firm and quiet, offering from $3.50 to $3.55; holding at $3.60; no sellers for less than $3.60. No sales reported.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5th.

EXCHANGE unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet and weak; 1c lower; closing at $1.06@1.06½; this afternoon easier at $1.06@c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed 1c lower; closed dull at 42½c; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—No. 2 steady at 30½c.

RYE—No. 2 steady at 75c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 71@72c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

MESS PORK—$15.50@15.62.

LARD—11½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at $6.80 for live active at $5.75@5.85.

CATTLE—Dull at $3.00@5.75.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Cotton quiet and weak, with middling uplands at 15¾c. Flour firm: superfine State $5.35@5.65; common to good extra $5.40@6.30; good to choice $6.35@6.65; common to choice western extra $6.75@ 7.00; extra Ohio $6.75; St. Louis $6.30@8.25. Rye Flour $4@5.50. Corn Meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and 2@3c lower. Wheat dull and drooping; mixed spring $1.33½; new $1.43@ 1.43½; red amber $1.46@1.50; white Michigan $1.58. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Bay quiet at $1.12; State 85c. Malt heavy. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 1 mixed 76@77c; yellow western 69@70c; white 78c. Oats quiet, inactive and 1@2c lower; sales of western and State at 49@52½c. Hay is unchanged. Hops dull. Coffee firm; sales of 1,600 bags; private terms; Rio 18½@19c duty paid. Sugar steady and in moderate demand; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 55@70c. Rice dull; unchanged at 6½@7c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 20c. Provisions: Mess pork steady at $16.75@20.00; old $19.00@19.50; prime mess $17.00@17.25; new $20.00@21.00; January, February and March $20.00. Beef steady: mess 10@15c; extra 15@ 18c. Hams more active at 20@21c; prime mess 23@25c; India mess 28@31c. Outmeats dull: hams 10@13c; shoulders 7½@8c; middles dull; short rib middles western 10c; short clear 10@ 10½c; city long 11c. Lard weak on spot and firm for future delivery; prime steam 11¾@ 12¼c; kettle dried 12¾@13c. Spot lots, prime March 12¾@12¾c. Butter quiet and unchanged at 12@25c for western; 29@40c for State. Cheese steady at 13@18½c.

CHICAGO—Flour firm and shipping at $6.10@ 6.35. Wheat dull and a shade lower; new spring $1.42@1.43; red amber $1.46@1.46. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and a shade lower at 49@49½. Corn dull and unchanged. Mess pork firm at $15.62½. Lard dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Petroleum in good demand at full prices.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 5.—A few leading jobbing houses have commenced to lay in stocks of staple fabrics, which are low and not likely to shrink in value, preparatory to opening the early spring trade, but otherwise the market is comparatively quiet. In prices there is no alteration observable as yet. Heavy brown sheetings of popular brands, with brown drills, keep selling at 12½c, while light sheetings can be bought as low as 11½c. Prints move slowly at 10½@11c, for the best Glasgow ginghams; 12c Lancaster do; 11c for Amoskeag; Canton flannels 30c, and 18c for A and B Hamilton; XX do 22½c; Nashua A 19½c; Hollowell colored jeans 45c. Kentucky jeans 50c, and Amoskeag stripes 30@31c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Beeves very dull. With only 600 head received to-day by railway. Prices are even weaker, most of to-day's sales being at 12@c; 75 Illinois 6 cwt selling at 12c; 75 Illinois 6 cwt at 12c; Kenton 6 cwt at 12½@12¾c. The stock is not all sold. Chicago dressed beef plenty at 9@10c. Sheep—Receipts of 4,300, closing quiet at a trade in advance of former prices; thin sold at 4½@ 4¾c; fair to good at 5@5c; two cars Ohio, 90 lbs, brought 5c; one car Indiana, 86 lbs, one car Ohio, 90 lbs, 5¼c, stock all sold. Hogs—Receipts of 1,800 head; doing better, though none sold alive, holding at 6½c, with 7c offered; city dressed sold at 8½@8¾c, and western dressed about 8c; market strong.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands sold at 15c. Flour firm and advanced to $5.60@5.75. Wheat scarce and firm; red winter $1.45@1.50; white $1.55@1.60. Rye quiet and unchanged at 85c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 held at 43@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn quoted at 60@62c; Iowa spring $1.03@1.05 with no sales. Coffee lower at 19@19½c. Sugar scarce and firm; New Orleans held at 9½@10c. Lard quiet and fair demand but at lower rates; quoted at $1.08@1.09. Eggs quiet and weak at 20@22c. Butter—Heavy receipts and depressed; packet quoted at 24@28c. Cheese steady at 13½@15½c. Timothy seed steady at $10.75@11.25. Timothy seed quiet. Flax seed quiet. Pork: demand light, but held firm, asking $19.25. Lard firm; small sales at 11@11½c for steam and kettle. Bulk meats: shoulders 7c, sides 9¾@9¾c, loose, and ¼c higher for fully cured. Bacon in light demand: 10@11½@12c for shoulders, clear rib and clear, packed. Hogs active and firm; $4.40@5.60; receipts 5,300. Whisky firm at 87c. Green meats quiet and weak; shoulders 6¾@6¾c, sides 8¾@8¾c. Hams 10¾@11¾c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour firm; extra winter $4.75@ double extra $4.85@5.00. Wheat firm and advanced; No. 2 red winter $1.29@1.30. Corn closed dull and lower at 42@41½c. Oats, mixed firm at 39@40c. Barley dull at 95@$1.05. Rye better at 82c. Highwines steady at 86c. Tobacco weak. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Provisions quiet and only a limited demand. Pork $16.00; bulk shoulders 6¾@7c; bulk sides clear; rib 9¾c; do. clear 10@10¼c; bacon nominal; lard dull at 11c. Hogs lower at $5.80@6.30. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Tobacco: sales very light; firm and unchanged. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour quiet at $5.25. Grain very dull. Hogs quiet at $6.25@6.75 for medium to choice; receipts very light; total sales to date, 3,000. Provisions firm. Pork—mess $20. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; do clear sides 12c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9½c; do clear 10¾c. Lard 12c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Cattle market rather more brisk, but closed without decided change from the first quotations; 7½@ 8¼c; medium 4¾@5½c; inferior to ordinary 3¾@4¾c; receipts 1,800 head; sales 1,345; swine receipts moderate; demand fair for prime; net receipts 3 198 head. Sheep, large supply, common dull; fair to good, 4@5c; good to extra 5½c; receipts 2,833.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 5.—Flour: extra spring 12¾c lower, $5. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 spring $1.31; No 2 do $1.25; No 2 firm; 42c. Corn: No 2 mixed firmer; 47c. Rye: No 1 firm; 72c. Barley: No 2 advancing; 85@c. Mess pork firm; $18@18.25. Dressed hogs steady; $6.80.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Flour firm; Indiana and Ohio $6.75@7.75. Wheat scarce and firm; Indiana red $1.40@1.55; Ohio $1.55@c; Indiana amber 62c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged; yellow 78c; mixed 75@77c. Oats 55@57c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 5.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan $1.34; amber Michigan $1.39; No. 1 red Wabash $1.33; No. 2 $1.28. Corn steady; high mixed 25c; do low 40c; no grade 46c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover Seed steady at $6.33. Hogs steady at $7.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, January 5.—Cotton firm; middling 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 14¾c.

GALVESTON, January 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 13¼c.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—Cotton, demand light but held firm at 14½c. Receipts of 1,000 bales; shipments 1955 bales.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 5.—Cotton steady; middling 13¾c. Bulk meats active; 7¾@10¾@ 10¾c. Lard 12¾c. Rump pork $15. Bacon: country sides and hams 13¾@14c. Sugar cured hams 17¾c. Corn 65c. Oats 50c. Wheat 90@$1. Flour $4.50@6.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Flour firm; western family $6.75@7.50. Wheat firm; prime Ohio and Indiana $1.40@1.45. Corn firm; yellow 76@78c. Oats 56@56c. Rye 90@$1. Mess pork firm; $20@20.50. Lard dull; 12¾c. Whisky 92@93½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain is very dull and nominal. No. 1 red winter offered at $1.29. Corn 58c. Oats 48. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; crude $4.12; refined 30½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 5.—4 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do do, Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 3 cars 1 s ore, Byers, McCullough & Co; 3 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 car iron ore, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 2 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 1 car ore, Wilson, Glass & Co; 100 bbls lime, McKee & Co; 60 bxs p frames, Pickersgill & Co; 113 carboys acid, James Irwin & Co; 1 car turnings, Moorehead & Co; 10 bbls oat meal, Rinehart & Stevens; 2 bbls b glass, Agnew & Wilcox; 1 bx wood in shape, Biggert & Son; 4 do do, J W Marvin; 1 bbl wire, H R McClellan; 1 book case, H Berger; 20 bxs cheese, W D Cooper & Bro; 19 pcs scales, Thos Moore, 209 sks oats, John Rose; 200 bgs barley, Z Wainwright; 1 car potatoes, J P Merril; 56 dressed hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 7 bbls and 4 tubs butter, 1 bbl and 1 bx lard, A Barnett; 3 sks beef, 2 bgs c meal, A Black; 4 bbls g apples, 1 keg a butter, 3 bxs butter, Houck, Jamison & Co; 2 cads and 5 bxs tobacco, Austin & Co; 1 car spelter, Schwible; 23 bgs flour, E A Helmbold; 4 bbls beans, 5 bgs flour, T Helmbold; 1 bx eggs, Schweetring; 6 dressed hogs, J Brown; 1 car baled hay, Geo Stewart; 26 sks rye, W Welsh & Co; 11 sks wheat, 4 do rags, Barnes & Nelson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, January 5—139 sks oats, A Austin & Co; 1 car oats, Scott & Gisal; 6 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 30 bdls hides, G Kahn; 90 carboys vitriol, B W Morgan & Co; 50 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 37 do do. Kier, F & K; 16 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 2 bbls whiskey, A & S Klenordlinger; 3 dressed hogs, C Mosthof.

PROPOSALS FOR

TRANSPORTATION

ON THE

MISSOURI RIVER.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, for the transportation of government troops, military and government supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Benton, M. T., and all intermediate points, upward and downward, during the season from March 20th to October 31st, 1871, inclusive.

Details and requirements furnished on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, or at the office of the undersigned: a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.

D. H. RUCKER,

Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.—Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Missouri, } OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., January 1, 1871. } de31:k43

NOTICE.—The MECHANICS REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION will apply to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a Charter to enable it, as a Corporation, to buy and sell Real Estate. de30:k28

RIVER NEWS.

There is no change to note in the condition of the river at this point. The weather was cloudy and warm yesterday, with indications at times of rain, but in the evening the wind seemed to be shift ing around to the west, and if it gets back there again, we may look out for more cold weather.

Capt. J. A. Blackmore's large towboat hull was successfully launched at Freedom on Wednesday.

The Glencoe continues to receive for New Orleans, and will depart immediately on the resumption of navigation. The May Lowry is also loading for that point. They are both new boats.

The Belle of Texas, Capt. Marratta's new boat, is almost completed. He expects to have her at the wharf ready for business about the last of the week.

Capt. Brady telegraphs from New Orleans that the Henry C. Yeager is loading there for the Ohio river, and that her engagements already amount to over one thousand tons.

The Exchange, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, arrived at Cairo on Tuesday

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Wednesday: The steamer Telegraph arrived from the Big Sandy, and experienced considerable difficulty from the ice. Her officers report the W F. Curtis and J. C. Crossly hard aground on New Richmond bar, lying quartering across the river. Should the weather be such as to increase the ice in the river, both boats are in danger of being cut down.

—A Louisville dispatch under date of Wednesday says: Navigation is again suspended, with a gorge about at Six mile Island and at Utica, and below the falls at the narrows, with no arrivals or departures. The river here is entirely clear of running ice and falling, with two feet of water in the chute on the falls, and 4 feet in the canal.

—We clip the following from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday: Mr. James Mellon, clerk of the Glendale, is in the city. When he left the boat on Friday morning all of her except her machinery had been wrecked. The machinery would be taken off by last Saturday evening, sure.

Morris Gibbs, mate of the Wild Wagoner, shot and badly wounded Edward Kay, a deck hand on that steamer, while she was taking wood at a landing near Bayou Sara, on her down trip. Gibbs was arrested, and Kay was sent to the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, where he died the day after. Gibbs is now in Parish Prison.

—During the year 1870 there have been 993 arrivals of steamers at the port of New Albany. The amount of wharfage collected for the same by Captain Foster aggregates $5,511 83. Of this amount $4,792 90 was paid into the City Treasury, the residue, $718 93, being his percentage.

The towboat Eagle, lying opposite Madison shipyard, lost one of her barges Friday about dark. It had been leaking badly, and was cut loose to break away the shore ice so as to beach the barge, which sank in seven feet water before it could be got back.

—The coal fleet which has been locked up in the canal since the cold snap, passed through Monday but, as the water is so low, they will not depart from Portland for the present.

—Coal along the lower river is reported to be nearly exhausted, and unless there is a speedy opening of the river, boats below will be compelled to suspend for want of fuel.

The Wauanita and Carrie V. Kountz, were laid up at Evansville at last accounts, and the Messenger at the mouth of Green River.

—Freight rates from Cairo to Memphis are 30 cents for flour, 20 cents for bacon and lard, and 50 cents per barrel for pork.

—Rates of freight from New Orleans had not increased up to the 31st. Neither had the price of fuel or labor.

The Bellevernon left New Orleans for Cincinnati on Saturday night, previous to the steamboat conflagration.

—The Mollie Moore arrived at New Albany on Tuesday. She reshipped her Cincinnati freight.

—The new Katie's big crank bursted in shrinking it on the shaft at Louisville.

—The Natchez went into New Orleans Monday with 4,500 bales cotton.

—The Memphis Dry Dock is to be sold at auction on the 28th.

—The river is ice-gorged at Marietta.

—The Ohio is blocked at Madison.

—The Kanawha is closed by ice.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR.....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.....Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT.....Capt. Z. W. CARLISLE.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
de29:tf A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,

BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

Spain,	France,	Helvetia,
Egypt,	Denmark,	Erin,
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One of the above first-class, full-powered iron Steamships sails as follows:

EVERY SATURDAY from New York.
WEDNESDAY from Liverpool,
THURSDAY from Queenstown.

Cabin passage $75 and $85, currency. Excursion Tickets $130, currency. Steerage passage from New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, $28 currency. Steerage passage from the above ports to New York, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Gothenburg, Christiania, Copenhagen, and every low rates.

TO LONDON DIRECT, $73, $83 and $93 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, 69 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,

GAZETTE Building, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Drafts for sale on England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., at the lowest rates. oct8:f42-MWF

For the Holidays!

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND

Musical Goods

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Bradbury, Schomacker and American

PIANOS.

Estey's Cottage Organs

These superior instruments contain more valuable improvements than any others offered to the public and will be sold at greatly reduced rates until after the Holidays. All guaranteed for the usual term of 5 years. Musical merchandize of every description offered at lowest eastern cost prices. Send for descriptive catalogue and price list.

BARR & KNAKE,

12 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street,

(Near Suspension Bridge.) PITTSBURGH, PA.
de31:j98

J. B. Hubley & Co.'s

DINING ROOMS,

FOR

Ladies and Gentlemen

LIBRARY HALL BUILDING

PENN ST., near Sixth, (late St. Clair.

DINNERS and SUPPERS served in the best style. PARTIES and WEDDINGS at Halls and private residences supplied with suppers and refreshments at reasonable rates.

A fresh stock of CONFECTIONERIES, CAKES, etc., always on hand. de24:f74

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S TONIC VITAE, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared entirely from vegetable stimulants. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life, as it is free from all

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

House for Sale.

A good, paying route in the heart of the city. For terms, etc., apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room.

Remember—Griswold.

Go to the Art Gallery.

Bishtron inquests were held by Coroner Wray during December.

Remember—the GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

Letters held for postage, January 5, 1871: Newton Hamilton, Duluth, Minnesota. 3. David Davis, Wood's Run, Pa., 1.

Still in Durance.—Major Dawson has not yet been able to furnish the $1,000 bond required by Mayor Caliow, and is still at the lock-up.

All the stock ($100,000) in the new German Bank of East Birmingham, has been subscribed. The stockholders will meet next week to organize.

Assault and Battery.—Felix Bruder charged Anton Thornock, before Justice Heisel of Birmingham, yesterday, with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

Mr. O. B. Davis, the efficient and popular Allegheny City Wharfinger, is a candidate for re-election. Councils could not secure the services of a better man.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Ward fell at the corner of Bodwell and Hamilton streets Allegheny, and broke her wrist. She was taken to her residence near by and received medical attendance.

Greeting an Overcoat.—Martin Buckner appeared before Mayor Caliow yesterday, and made oath charging Patrick Devine with stealing his overcoat, valued at $10. Warrant issued.

Justice Reuben yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Wm. Dean, on a charge of obtaining goods from Peter Slack by falsely representing that he had money due him, from the American Iron Works Company.

A slight fire occurred in a house on Montgomery avenue near Ohio Alleghen yesterday morning. The engines were out but did not go into service as a few buckets of water quenched the incipient conflagration.

Official Notice for Caucus.—The Republican members of Select and Common Councils will meet in the Common Council Chamber on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers.

Official Figures show that during December the expenditures on roads in the outer districts were as follows: Fifth district, $386.91; second district, $752.28, and third district, $620.06. Warrants have been drawn for the payment of the various amounts.

Disorderly Conduct.—Mrs. Siemon yesterday charged Catherine Newman with disorderly conduct. Catherine, who lives on Troy Hill, came to the house of Mrs. Siemon in the Third ward Allegheny, and called her by vile and abusive names. Alderman Bolster granted a warrant for Catherine's arrest.

Abusing a Vehicle—A. W. Aiken, of the firm of Campbell & Aiken, livery stable keepers, a couple of days ago made an information before Alderman Kennedy charging John Duffy, of Robinson township, with violation of the "livery act." John was arrested by officer Blondin, and committed to jail to await a hearing.

We're Afloat.—As a number of boys were skating yesterday on the Allegheny river, the piece of ice upon which they were became detached from the shore and floated down stream, where the cake struck and parted, stranding one portion upon the island, the other floating down the river past Bull's Head and Bar. The boys were luckily all rescued, with no greater damage than the fright they had undergone.

Unseemly Uproar.—Alderman Humbert was visited by Patrick McCabe yesterday, who made oath charging Patrick Connor with disorderly conduct. Connor called to him in the face with a shovel, and otherwise abused him. McCabe also entered a suit for the peace of his family against the same party. Connor having threatened to kill him. Held for a hearing in both cases at seven o'clock this evening.

Fire on Liberty Street.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a slight fire broke out in Mr. Roberts' store, No. 75 Liberty street, from the chimney ignited the roof of the building—a one story frame. The Fire Department, by prompt attendance, succeeded in putting the flames with small loss. The building was owned by R. S. Hays, and was damaged to the extent of about $100; fully insured. The occupied as a dwelling and millinery store by Jno. Richards, who had an insurance of $1,000 on his stock.

Incendiary Arrested.—Richard Roberts was arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Wm. Fire Marshall Butler on suspicion of having been the cause of quite a number of fires at Manchester, specifically in an incendiary manner, an account of which our readers will remember we published at the time, and committed for a hearing before Mayor Caliow on Saturday the 16th inst. The Fire Marshal has been on the hunt of this man since the 25th of October last and is deserving of much praise for the untiring energy with which he has followed up and captured him.

Aggravated Assault.—Yesterday James McBirney, of Camden, on the Youghiogheny, charged Alexander McIlvaine and Adam Shaffer made an information charging James McCallister and David Young with aggravated assault and battery. Deponent alleges that he was visited him on New Year's Day, and after humiliating him to dispose of a bottle of whisky, they set upon him and beat him in the most shameful manner, knocking three of his teeth out and otherwise so bruising him that he was unable to leave his house until yesterday. A warrant for the arrest of the parties was issued.

Election Trouble.

Yesterday James Braddock came before Mayor Brush and made information against Jerry Foley, for disorderly conduct. Braddock is one of the election officers of the Third ward, and, it seems, incurred the displeasure of Jerry, who has manifested his feelings unmistakably ever since, and several times threatened to whip him. The last time Braddock says he was about to vote, when Foley struck him a blow on the head with a club, and would have killed him had not a bystander prevented the consummation of the murderous deed. Foley was taken before Mayor Brush on Saturday, and made oath charging Braddock with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

Justice Reuben yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Wm. Dean, on a charge of obtaining goods from Peter Slack by falsely representing that he had money due him, from the American Iron Works Company.

A slight fire occurred in a house on Montgomery avenue near Ohio Alleghen yesterday morning. The engines were out but did not go into service as a few buckets of water quenched the incipient conflagration.

Official Notice for Caucus.—The Republican members of Select and Common Councils will meet in the Common Council Chamber on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers.

Official figures show that during December the expenditures on roads in the outer districts were as follows: Fifth district, $386.91; second district, $752.28, and third district, $620.06. Warrants have been drawn for the payment of the various amounts.

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A New Organ Miss Kellogg.

During the stay of Miss Kellogg in our city, the lady was high in her praise of the beauty and acoustic properties of Library Hall, as will be noticed from the following note which she directed to the Hall Committee:

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Jan. 2, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—Permit me, Mr. President and Gentlemen, before leaving your city, I desire to express my admiration of your hall and its acoustic properties. I can only add my testimony to compliment you on your evident desire to consider the comfort of artists in the attention you bestow on the arrangements.

CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG.

"The Two Contributors,"

At Library Hall next Monday night, Griswold, one of the most humorous writers and speakers in our country, will discourse upon "Injun Meal." For an hour of rare enjoyment and mirth, we commend this entertainment. Yesterday we learned that it was the original intention of our lecture committee to have this lecture delivered on Tuesday night, but in consequence of the inability of Dr. Griswold to reach the city on that evening, the lecture was postponed to Monday night. The sale of seats has been unusually large, and the indications are crowded house. Call there to-day and secure tickets.

Larceny on Sailors.

G. W. Garrison, a watchman, entered a complaint before Alderman Humbert yesterday against Charles Thompson and Charles Parson for larceny as bailee. It appears that on Thursday night Thompson met an old man named Daniel Frost at O'Rourke's saloon on Second avenue. They left there and at the intersection of Freel went to Weigand's saloon and got a drink which Thompson had to pay for. Frost had a $20 bill in the purse, which he watched as overcoat valued at $20 of Frost's arm and took it to the house of Parson, a friend of Thompson's, on Fourth avenue for safe keeping. On Frost's demanding its return, Parson refused to give it up. The Alderman held them each in $300 bail for Court.

Before Mayor Caliow.

Kate Walters appeared before Mayor Caliow yesterday and entered a complaint against Charles Baugh, for surety of the peace, he having threatened to kick her head off, the first time he caught her on the street. A warrant was issued.

Before the same Magistrate, John Williams made an information, charging George Snyder, Thomas Patterson and Alexander Carnahan with disorderly conduct in a manner on the railroad depot in Allegheny. At the hearing, Patterson was discharged. The others were fined $5 and costs.

Joseph McPherson charged George Endner with maintaining a nuisance in keeping a house on Liberty street, Allegheny. Whereupon the Mayor granted a warrant for the arrest of George.

Vaudeville Last Night.

The second and last of Mr. Vandenhoff's entertainments in our city last evening was given to a very large and appreciative audience in Library Hall. His theme was the "Comedy and Tragedy of Charles Dickens," which he first talked of briefly and then illustrated by selections from the great author's works. They were two three selections—Micawber's Speech, Jonas Chuzzlewit, the Murderer," and "Mrs. Leo Hunter's Reception"—but they could not have been more apt, and no more was needed to exhibit to us the various genius of this wonderful word painter of the tragedy and comedy of life. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable, and one of the most satisfactory of the course.

The next lecture will be given by Wendell Phillips, Thursday evening, January 19th.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

December at the Collector's Office—The Following Figures.

Following is an abstract of the collections for the month of December, at the office of U. S. Collector, T. W. Davis, for the Twenty-second District.

Spirits	$21,420.72
Tobacco	2,850.40
Fermented Liquors	3,238.49
Banks and Bankers	4,020.16
Penalties	1,000.00
Sales	1,288.98
Special taxes, not elsewhere enumerated	1,238.42
Income	1,620.60
Legacies	45.91
Articles in Schedule, A	32.00
B	3,058.75
C	330.44
Total	$79,095.11

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

Number of Cases Passed Upon—License Question—Irregularities in the Administration of the Law—Public to Blame—Important and Needed Additions—Inferior Court Rooms—County Public Institutions and their Conditions—Bridges at the Point, etc., etc.

To the Honorable, the President and Associate Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Allegheny. The Grand Inquest now enquiring for the county, in bringing their labors to a close, wish, briefly, to present to your Honors, some thoughts and suggestions, which have occurred to them during the progress of their work, as well as a memorandum of the business transacted.

NUMBER OF CASES.

1st. We have passed upon 405 cases in all, found 401 true bills, and returned 104 ignoramus. We have occupied nineteen days in actual session, and three days in visiting the public buildings and institutions. Out of the whole number of cases before us, fully seven-eighths have been directly traceable to the use of liquor.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

2d. In the administration of the affairs in the County Commissioner's office, we find in many cases an utter disregard of the law, and attention has been called to the established precedents, particularly in the granting of licenses to sell liquors. We do not think this has been done with the intention of violating the law as much as through a culpable indifference or carelessness as to its provisions. We find this intention confined to the present commissioners but it appears to have been the rule for a number of years past, that the previous officers have but followed in the grooves made by their predecessors, without apparently consulting the provisions of the law to ascertain their correctness. Nor do we find that any particular harm has resulted from this carelessness in management, except in those cases where licenses have been obtained in this way, to sell liquors in districts where its sale is prohibited, and in here under the strict letter of the law such licenses could not have been procured. We do find, however, that licenses have been granted in many cases where the necessary requisites for keeping taverns and eating houses under the law have not proved by the applicants; but the persons who signed these petitions are directly to blame for this, as it would be impossible for the commissioners to personally visit the premises in each case and ascertain whether the law had been fully complied with.

THE PUBLIC TO BLAME.

Again, we find that the public are in a measure often at fault in not exercising their privilege, as citizens, and remonstrating against the granting of licenses to drinking houses, which are known to be entirely unnecessary, and while we are ready to blame our officers, where blame can reasonably be charged, yet we hold that for the almost unbridled latitude exercised in the issue of licenses, to sell intoxicating drinks, the public are partly responsible.

Again, we think our Commissioners have not been sufficiently stringent in requiring the *fullest* evidence, made necessary by the law, and that licenses, are thereby too easily procured in many cases.

NOT HOT ENOUGH.

3d. We find complaints made, and not without reason, that some of the offices in the Court House are not sufficiently heated. This is probably owing to the fact that the furnaces are not kept burning through the entire night. We would suggest that measures be taken to remedy this.

ROOM FOR CORONER.

4th. We recommend that the room in the court house adjoining the prisoner's restaurant, be provided for the Coroner, as his office is of too great importance to trust its location in some corner, where only by chance, the public cannot have easy access to it, and where it may with difficulty be found.

INFERIOR COURTS.

5th. We find that a large number of the actions brought before the Grand Jury are simple assaults and batteries, where no serious violence has been shown to exist, and where both parties are in a measure to blame. If it could be possible, we would earnestly recommend that a law be passed by our Legislature, giving jurisdiction to inferior tribunals, in such cases, where fines can at once be imposed on the guilty party, and the matter be not allowed to occupy valuable time, it can at once be dismissed, without the necessity of bringing the parties before a court of quarter sessions, and during the time of the courts, which could better be given to more important matters.

COUNTY JAIL.

6th. In our visit to the county jail we found everything in good order and the prisoners well attended to. We have no suggestions to offer here, except in the matter of increasing the number of cells, as some of the prisoners complained of being cold during the recent inclement weather, particularly in the night, when the fires in the furnaces were out.

COUNTY HOME.

7th. We paid an unannounced visit to the County Home, and are pleased to say that we found everything in the very best of order, and the inmates as contented as their unfortunate condition would permit them to be. We would suggest that the sitting room, for the men is hardly large enough, and is not properly ventilated. The crowded condition of the inmates, who spend the greater portion of the day in this room, is not agreeable, in fact, is almost insupportable, and we should think unhealthy. There appears to be no way of remedying this except by the windows and during the recent cold weather it was found impossible to keep them open, and at the same time keep the room warm. We would therefore urge, that this matter be attended to, and thus afford additional comfort to the unfortunate poor, whom old age and bodily infirmities have made necessary to place there.

WORK HOUSE.

8th. we also visited the County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum and can cheerfully testify to the cleanliness, discipline and general good condition. We are, as citizens, very proud of this truly grand institution, and hail its progress towards completion with particular satisfaction. The system of reformatory confinement for the lesser criminals marks an era in the civilization of our race, and we think a happy proof of the progress of our civilization. Formerly all classes of criminals were thrown together into a loathsome prison, tending often to harden the young by his contamination with the more degraded, but since the opening of the Workhouse the smaller crimes have been punished by confinement therein, where the inmates are subjected to a discipline fully adequate to the offenses they are charged with, and where they are separated entirely from those convicted of the more heinous offences. As yet there are no provisions made for the reception of female convicts, but until the new building are completed there can be none. This class are still confined in the jail, where they cannot be properly attended to. We urge the completion of the buildings, and to this end respectfully recommend the necessity of authorizing the additional expenditure, and hope before the close of the present year to see this institution finished and in operation.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

9th. Our attention has been called to the necessity for the long talked of tripartite bridge, at the point, Pittsburgh, connecting that city with Allegheny and the boroughs of Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh; and to the large increase in travel consequent thereon and taxation that would inure therefrom to the county, and we therefore ask that our legislature grant a liberal and just charter for its erection.

THANKS.

We return our thanks to the industrious, worthy, and in every way efficient Assistant District Attorney, J. B. Flack, Esq., for the manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties devolving upon him.

THOMAS SCANDRETT, Foreman.

HENRY M. LONG, Clerk.

PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1871.

The undersigned members of the Grand Jury return their thanks to Captain E. S. Wright, Warden of Western Penitentiary, for his kindness shown to them during their visit to that institution; and we desire to state that we found everything in and about said institution in the very best of order and the inmates well attended to.

T. W. Rogers,	John Walter
H. F. Rogers,	H. G. Edmundson,
Geo. Gerwig,	J. H. Greer,
Jno. Cochran,	Chas. Hartmans,
Arthur Robson,	David Hilands,
Wm. Sloan,	Jno. Ewing,
Jno. C. Mathews,	Samuel McCune,
Jas. Monteoth,	Jno. Negrow,
John McKnight,	Samuel McCune,
Jno. Wilson,	Thos. Park,
Samuel Barker,	C. F. Kistow.
B. K. Semple,	

Thos. Scandrett, Foreman.

SIXTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD.

Organization for 1871—The School Finances and Teachers Elected.

The Sixth ward (Forbes District) School Board met last evening at the Ann street school-house, for the purpose of organization. The newly-elected members, Hugh McMaster (re-elected), Enoch Normicutt and Ernest W. Morrow were received into the Board.

Hugh McMaster was re-elected President, and John L. Hamilton, Secretary. The question of the election of a Treasurer coming up, Mr. Case moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain what interest could be obtained on the monthly balances, and to report to the Board for action.

Mr. Hamilton thought the Legislature never would be induced to convey to do this, and nominated Mr. Grede, for Treasurer. It was declined, however, and Messrs. Morrow and Normicutt appointed the committee.

Mr. Case then offered the following:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Board, and that the instruct ed to investigate and report fully at the next meeting, upon the matter of the bounty fund now supposed to be withheld for the information of the citizens of the ward. Adopted. and Messrs. Case, Morrow and Grede, appointed the committee.

The committee decided to meet on Monday evening next, at the Ann street School House, at which time the minutes of the Board and the Treasurer's accounts are to be before them.

Several bills were presented and passed upon, and some other business transacted of no particular interest. Messrs. Normicutt and Case were appointed the visiting committee for the month, and the second Monday of each month was fixed for the regular meeting of the Board, after which the Board adjourned.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.

The Result of Intemperance—Another Victim Added to the Long Dead.

Yesterday morning the results of excessive drinking was again exemplified in the death of a resident of Ormsby Borough. Owen Hagan resides with his wife at 39 Frame Row in the Borough. He had been drinking excessively for the past two weeks, and on Wednesday evening came home about half past seven o'clock so intoxicated that he had to be assisted to bed by his wife. He fell to the floor, and his wife concluding that that would be as comfortable for him as any place else, covered him with bed clothing and allowed him to remain there for the night. The next morning when she went him yesterday he appeared as though he was dead, and she sent for Dr. Buchanan when his demise was confirmed. A post mortem made by the coroner's examination and then testified that the man died from congestion of the brain—produced by excessive drinking.

Coroner West held an inquest when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts given. Hagan was about thirty years of age, a laboring man, and leaves a widow with no children.

OUR RAILROADS.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad—Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Changes in the Board of Directors—The Record of the Year.

Wednesday morning January 4th, at ten o'clock, the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad held their annual meeting in Cleveland, at which President McCullough presented his yearly report of the operations of the road. From this it appears that the gross earnings were $2,653,674.59 and the operating expenses $1,536,310.97, making the net earnings $1,117,363.62. This is an increase over the past year in expenses of $79,661.30, and in net earnings of $183,136.43. The increase in expenses was principally in the building of new box and stock cars; the increase in earnings was derived largely from the coal trade, but more than half of it arises from traffic of a miscellaneous character.

In addition to their own net earnings, the company received from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company $72,000 as per their share of the joint earnings on that part of the track occupied by both roads. This made the actual income of the road $1,289,253.43, but out of it they paid for mortgage, interest, lease of track, and into the sinking fund to retire mortgage bonds (thus reducing a debt) $417,500 which left a real balance to be distributed among the stockholders of $791,744.95, during the year they paid dividends, $754,253.36; cancelled indebtedness, $36,550.70; made new improvements, $91,206.10, and for equipments, $9,469.28.

Their total assets at the close of the year were $653,962.02, and liabilities $415,972.04, leaving a surplus of $237,989.98.

The financial condition of the company at the close of the year is set forth in the following

BALANCE SHEET.

DEBIT.

Construction	$8,852,638 99
Equipments	2,784,468 01
Machinery and tools	84,781 26
Personal property	40,653 09
Telegraph line	16,963 72
Total construction & equipment	$11,278,837 10

ASSETS.

As per foregoing statement—net amount	230,019 98
Capital Stock	$11,408,857 08

CREDIT.

Capital Stock	$7,482,295 00
Scrip issues	12,953 26
Total Capital Stock	$ 7,494,588 26
3d Mortgage Bonds	793,500 00
3d Mortgage Bonds	1,358,000 00
4th Mort.	
Bonds	$1,096,000 00
Scrip issues	8,845 63—1,104,845 63
Mort. Bonds of 1900	528,000 00
Total funded debt	3,781,345 63
Bills payable	1,000 00
Net earnings	221,925 19
Total credit	$11,408,857 08

The President's report closes with a general review of the year, says: "The road and equipment have been fully maintained, and are in excellent condition. The car equipment has been brought up to the full complement of cars heretofore authorized, by the rebuilding during the year of seventy-five box and stock cars, and ten coal cars, and sixty times in the course of previous years, and not before replaced.

Five engines have also been rebuilt entirely new at the company's shops at Cleveland, the whole cost of both engines and cars being included in current expenses.

The tonnage of coal and iron ore again shows a marked and gratifying increase over that of the former year, that of the former being ten per cent., and the latter twenty-four per cent., with an increased per diem, thousand per mile run of the quality awaiting shipment.

There is remaining upon the company's docks at Cleveland 100,000 tons of iron ore, requiring daily shipments of 1,000 tons to clear the docks before close of navigation, and there is every reason to believe that the same will be done in season for the spring arrivals from above.

The Massillon and Cleveland railroad was opened for business through its entire length early in the spring, owing to strikes among the miners, continuing to near the close of the season, so coal has been moved over the road for lake shipment. The tonnage from this source, however, is more than double that of the previous year, and the earnings are largely in no doubt bring the realization of the hopes indulged in that direction.

In view of this large and prospective increase of tonnage with which the equipment is already overtaxed, and that which at Cleveland our directors have authorized the construction or purchase of five hundred locomotive and tender, additional cars of equipment, and the building of one thousand four hundred feet additional dock at the Cleveland docks, and also in some of the company improvements, authority has been given to dispose of five hundred consolidated and sinking fund bonds as may be necessary.

The freight houses at Cleveland destroyed by fire in September, 1869, have been replaced during the year by two substantial brick buildings with slate roofs, practically fire proof, and much improved in facilities for handling freight with economy and dispatch.

The year has passed without casualty worthy of note, and the foregoing brief review will show it to be the most successful in the history of the road.

DIRECTORS FOR 1871.

After hearing all the reports and accepting them, the stockholders proceeded with the election of a Board of Directors for 1871, with the following result: J. N. McCullough, Wellsville; G. T. Case, Pittsburgh; J. H. Devereux, E. F. Smith, Cleveland; Augustus and James Fisk, Jr., William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, L. D. Rucker, Hugh Smith, Henry Hadley, New York; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia.

OAKDALE.

Grand Concert.

EDITORS GAZETTE—A grand musical concert was given at Academy Hall, Oakdale, on Friday evening December 30th. It was certainly one of the best musical entertainments ever given in that locality, and the persons who stayed at home missed a rare musical treat. The hall was not crowded to overflowing, as it should have been, yet there was a goodly number of persons in attendance.

The "Cross Creek Orchestra" of which Prof. S. C. Farrer is leader was in attendance, and, as at the former concert discoursed most excellent music. This "Orchestra" has been but lately organized and is already proving its way to favor and fame.

The concert opened with the anthem "Lift up your Heads, Eternal Gates" and was followed by songs comic and songs pathetic, songs lively and songs sentimental, songs with choruses and songs without choruses, quartettes, trios, &c. The managers seemed determined to give the audience a full equivalent for their money.

Miss Alice Ewing bade good bye to the "Old Home" in a touching way, and Miss Bingo Morgan came forth grandly in "When the Corn is Gathered In." Miss Annie Dilkes, the peoples favorite, was encored in her "Neighborhood, sang sweetly. "My Darling," and George W. Bishop, a sound temperance man, pictured graphically the sadness and desolation of "The Drunkards Home." This is a fine piece and was given by Mr. Bishop. Then Miss Lizzie Ewing held up the mirror before "The Belle of Poverty Flat," and Miss Lina Zimmerer in "Kitty O'Neil" in a capital people, sang "I'm Afloat, I'm Afloat." Ere the delighted audience had reached the shore, Messrs Farrer, Campbell, Barnes and Farrer gave the comic quartette of "Poor Kitty Popcorn," and another quartette followed immediately after, which was well received. It was "The German Emigrant's song of Home." Miss Annie Dilkes then sang "Nobody Knows Do," which was received with the wildest demonstrations of delight. The lady was encored and kindly complied. Miss Amelia Turner followed with a touching beautiful piece entitled "My Angel Mother." Prof. S. C. Farrer gave "Scotland's Burning" on the banjo and the trio and chorus. "Give the Boy a Chance" were received with great great favor. Miss Lizzie Ewing sang in a pleasant style, "Where Mother is. We call Home." "Don't You Go Tommy, by Miss Annie Dilkes and "Tommy's Return" by Messrs. Barnes & Farrar, were fine pieces of singing and acting. "The Old Mountain Pine" is a grand piece, and Miss Lizzie Ewing sang it beautifully. The same can be said of "Come, Hie-ho, come," by Miss Lina Jordan. Mr. Albert Gibson, of Manchester, rendered the audience by his rendition of "I Saw Esau, &r my country cousin."

But it is impossible to enumerate all the good things that were given to the audience by Prof Byers' class and Prof. Farrer's Orchestra. Everthing was good and the audience was well pleased.

Miss Lizzie Byers, teacher of instrumental music in Oakdale Academy, presided at the organ and "organized" beautifully.

There was quite a display of fashionable goods at the concert. The blooming beauties of which there is a goodly number in Oakdale and surrounding neighborhood were out in their "long clothes" and their appearance certainly enough to enliven the hearts of the male "singists" on the stage, and make them sing without a stop. They doubtless felt like the boy who had the "Easy Whistle," "It most whistled itself."

Much credit is due to Prof. Silas Cooke, Principal of the Academy for the manner in which the concert was gotten up.

Yours truly,

O. PHIDDLE STYX.

TONNAGE OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

55,628 tons 1609 Tons Registered During the Year 1870—19 Freight and Passenger Boats, 11 Tow Boats and 27 Barges Built During the Year.

Below we present a correct statement of the tonnage registered at the Custom House, Pittsburgh, during the year 1870, as follows:

	Num.	Tons.
Passenger and Freight Boats	33	13,716 99
Tow Boats	92	23,777 85
Steam Ferry Boats	6	597 11
Keel and Flat Boats	3	40 41
Coal and Model Barges	41	12,061 59
Total	175	51,428 88

The number of new steam freight and passenger boats built during the year was 19, tow boats 11, named as follows:

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER BOATS.

	Tons
Arlington	656.45
City of Evansville	578.32
Juniata	637.36
Far West	307.91
Lake Superior	725.55
Red Wing	670.43
Pottsville	345.95
Capt. Wm. Clancy (Ferry boat)	10.92
Granite State	579.17
R. J. Lockwood	421.15
Exchange	344.55
Carrie Converse	341.06
Tidal Wave	476.09
Mollie Moore	541.71
Thirteenth Era	298.34
Brilliant	321.12
Nora	177.15
Oceanus	344.77
Harry C. Yeager (exclusively freight)	1,673.47

Of this number five were built for and owned by parties and companies at St. Louis; one for New Orleans and one for Parkersburg. The balance owned principally at Pittsburgh.

TOW BOATS BUILT DURING 1870.

	Tons.
N. J. Bigley, No. 2	172.11
George Roberts	135.45
Oil Valley, No. 2	140.50
Samuel Clarke	455.82
Joseph H. Bigley	490.44
John A. Wood	587.52
William Cowen	386.31
Veteran, No. 2	124.20
R. J. Grace	85.75
J. Sharp McDonald	485.04
Trader	72.22

The above, with the exception perhaps of the R. J. Grace and the Trader, will all be used in the coal towing trade.

There were also built during the year, twenty-seven coal and model barges, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,685 51-100 tons.

Baskets of Flowers, at John R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice. a

AVERY COLLEGE.

To the Industrious, Well-to-do Colored Families in this Locality—An Appeal on Behalf of Avery College.

FRIENDS: I entreat you to take in good part this appeal from one of the teachers of Avery college, a new comer indeed, but one who has labored elsewhere for the education of colored youths and has, ever since he came to this country for twenty years ago, felt a warm sympathy for your race, and an anxious desire to do what he could for its elevation.

The cause stands thus: you have in Allegheny a comfortable building, fully capable of accommodating from 70 to 100 students, but now occupied by less than one-third of that number, the greater portion of whom could be better taught and attended to in the excellent schools of Miller and Webster streets, to which they rightly belong and would probably have been sent, but for the notion that a place called a college is more genteel and more by some mysterious virtue, be superior to a well graded and well taught common school.

Avery College was, as you well know, founded and endowed chiefly for the purpose of training teachers and missionaries to go and diffuse the light of the gospel and christianity in the benighted places in the South, where there is an eager longing for such administrations. But, owing to a train of unfortunate circumstances, the origin of which I have neither means nor the inclination to investigate, that intention has not been carried out; it has dwindled into a school supplying the wants of no other class than to keep up a petty and unprofitable rivalship with the aforesaid common schools.

Humanity, justice, and the duty owing to restore the institution to its original design, have passed a resolution, that, hereafter, no person be admitted under fourteen years of age, then only after a thorough examination in the essentials of the elementary branches, save and except young persons of mature years, who, owing to circumstances beyond their control, have been denied the blessing of education, are determined to make up for that want, and fit themselves to be the instructors and enlighteners of their race.

The result of that resolution will be that, instead of our labor being, as heretofore, wasted away on little boys and girls who ought to be in the schools intended for them, it will be devoted to the training of men and women who have outgrown the course of instruction given in those schools, or are too old to be admitted into them, and who are ambitious and thirsting for the blessing of education, for they know full well that only by a sound education can they be obtained by you, only by a few distant institutions, such as Oberlin, Wilberforce and Howard University.

I do therefore entreat you to come to the rescue; help us to place your own institution at last on a right footing, and to send forth three teachers tolerably well qualified for their position, eager to bestow their labor where it is most needed and most good. We want of you is to exert yourselves to send us the class of students that we need, from which we may hope to form what Avery College has not yet produced—a graduating class, the future teachers and missionaries in the South.

If you will only help us by supplying us with the right kind of material, and if you will own your own part, there is no doubt that an additional endowment fund and additional educational machinery will be forthcoming as soon as they are needed.

I hope this appeal will not fall on heedless ears or cold hearts. You all profess more than a common interest in the welfare of your race, especially of the younger portion of it, in the rising generation, and in their future. But you must know that, without good, moral and intellectual culture, no community can rise to the full height of excellence can make true gentlemen or ladies of your children, or open to them the higher positions in the social scale. Such a lady act of justice has placed within their reach.

Will you, then, from culpable indifference, from a mistaken belief that you will have an opportunity held out to you to remain uninproved? Will you debar your children from the boon which the church extends to them? Is all eagerness for instruction to be confined to your poor brethren and sisters of the South? Will you not, by your liberality and zeal, rouse that have been so much more favored by fortune, placed in the midst of an abundance of every comfort and luxury that will gladly assist your efforts to prove to the world that you are worthy of the mighty revolution, and that you are fit to be the providence of God out of the very plot by which the haughty planters in the South had designed to perpetuate the degradation and oppression and the degradation of the colored race.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

One of the Teachers of Avery College.

PRESBYTERIAN UNITY.

A Fitting Commemoration—Five Millions of Dollars for Good Works—Three Millions Already in Hand.

One of the first acts of the United Presbyterian General Assembly (O. and N. S.) which met in this city, Nov. 12, 1869, was to enact the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is incumbent on the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America to celebrate the centennial of the first and one in effort, to make a special offering to the treasury of the Lord of $5,000,000, and we pledge ourselves to make it the matter of daily petitions the blessing of God to make this work effectual; and second, that we will with untiring perseverance and personal effort, endeavor to animate the whole Church with the purpose to secure the accomplishment of this purpose, before the third Thursday of May, 1871.

At the subsequent meeting of the Assembly in Philadelphia, this resolution was reaffirmed and emphasized by the appointment of the following named gentlemen a committee to carry out its objects: W. S. Gilman, of New York, chairman; John Crosby Brown, of New York; John E. Parsons, of New York; Benjamin F. Haines, of New Haven; Wm. Adams, of New York; Alexander Whilldin, of Philadelphia; George Junkin, of Philadelphia; Isaac Swartz, of Easton; Wm. H. Hill, of Lancaster, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Treasurer, No. 19 Cliff street; F. Ellinwood, Secretary, No. 19 Cliff street.

The United Church reports a membership of 65,000, with 1,526 churches and 1,426 ministers. The Committee, after mature consideration, adopted the following plan of the work.

To make it easy for every member to pay his or her proportion; the $5,000,000 were divided into 500,000 shares of $10 each, and 10 cents each weekly for the fifty current weeks succeeding next week after Feb. 8, and May 10th, 1871, inclusive. Each offering, when complete, would thus amount to $5, and the whole to the $5,000,000. Any person is, of course, at liberty to subscribe one or more shares of this fund, and some have given nobly—at least one man having subscribed $250,000 to the whole fund. A book has been prepared by the Committee, in which the names of the subscribers are recorded, and which is open for the inspection of the Church, and for each offering of $5 or more a certificate with the date and name of the subscriber will be issued, showing the ownership in the five million fund of the year 1870, the amount of the donation and the number of offerings represented thereby. This certificate is a very handsome affair. It represents a river divided by rocks and islands into two separate streams, finally uniting together, and the people who have been sailing along each are seen coming from different directions and me